FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Through War Clouds to Victory

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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Notes of the Week

Suffrage in Indiana

INDIANA women have won suffrage. The bill giving them the right to vote for presidential electors, for almost all state officers and in municipal elections passed the Indiana House by a vote of sixty-seven to twenty-four and the Senate by a vote of thirty-two to sixteen. Governor Goodrich has said that he will sign it. The measure will go into effect when the Governor proclaims the enforcement of the statutes passed by the present legislature, probably in April. Women will vote for the first time at the election to select delegates to the constitutional convention in September.

With Indiana on the list of free states—and counting presidential suffrage established in Ohio—women will vote in fifteen states and one territory. They will cast their votes for 135 presidential electors, influencing the selection of more than one-fourth of the whole electoral college. They will have weight in the choice of nearly one-fourth of the House and one-third of the Senate.

It is safe to say that the Congress elected after these voting women have all come into the use of their power will have a different point of view toward the federal amendment than that of the inert 64th Congress.

Porto Rican Men Enfranchised

I AM satisfied that the Porto Rican women are just as capable of exercising the franchise as the Porto Rican men. If one is ignorant, so is the other; if one is inexperienced, so is the other; if one can govern, so can the other; if one sex is competent, so is the other."

This appeal for Congress to enfranchise the women of Porto Rico at the same time that it enfranchises the men was made by Mr. Jones, Senator from the state of Washington, where women vote, on February 20, when the Porto Rican government bill passed the Senate. The question was debated for three or four minutes and then turned over to the legislature of Porto Rico for decision, with the approval of Congress, under a section of the bill reading, "Voters shall be citizens of the United States, 21 years or over, and have such additional qualifications as may be prescribed." It was specifically pointed out in the debate, against Mr. Jones' contention that the right to vote cannot be denied on the ground of sex, that this last provision allows the Porto Rican legislature to add the word "male" to electoral qualifications.

It is extraordinarily late in the day for Congress definitely to uphold this antiquated principle, and it is probable that Porto Rico will prove herself more progressive than the country which is granting her the franchise.

National American Woman Suffrage Association and War Service

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association held an emergency conference this week in Washington to determine the stand the association shall take in case of war. At a mass meeting on Sunday, February 25th, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the president, announced the program adopted by the conference pledging the services of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the government if war is declared. The organization proposes to undertake these lines of work:

1. The establishment of women's employment bureaus to register women qualified to free men for fighting by filling their places and to look after the interests of women in war service.
2. The conserving of the food supply by training women for agricultural work and by the elimination of waste.
3. Cooperation with the Red Cross.
4. Americanization, through school centers "where national allegiance shall be taught."

Secretary of War Baker accepted the offer of help for the government and emphasized the value of women's service in peace and in war.

$1,000,000 for Suffrage Propaganda

THE $1,000,000 willed Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for suffrage work by Mrs. Frank Leslie is to be used for educational and publicity activities over non-suffrage territory by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was announced at the meeting of the Executive Council of that organization that the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission created to manage this fund is to consist of Mrs. Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Illinois. Miss Rose Young of New York is director of all educational work and editor of the *Suffrage News.*

The Food Riots

FIVE thousand women met in and outside of Forward Hall in lower New York City last week and passed a resolution to the President demanding government action to bring down the high cost of food. This mass meeting was the culmination of rioting in many sections of the city against storekeepers and a demonstration in City Hall Park.

The vigorous action of women in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities has already resulted in the administration's backing an appropriation of $400,000 for an inquiry on the food situation. The House was stirred to a six-hour debate on the question, in which the New York riots were frequently referred to. The appropriation passed the first reading, though Mr. Fitzgerald of New York pointed out that such an investigation was concluded last year without result in action.

It would seem incredible that women in a civilized government should have no power to help regulate this complex and bungled problem except by joining in riots to impress their grievances upon a man-directed government that has so far proved unable to work out a satisfactory system of food distribution.

War and Working Women in England

THE annual congress of the English Labor Party, held in Manchester recently, passed a resolution to declare the support of the Party for adult suffrage, including women. "The Common Cause" reports that except for this stand the attitude of the congress toward the women's side in labor questions now pressing for some solution was unsatisfactory to women workers. It points out that the strong labor unions controlled the situation, and disorganized women could get little consideration.

The Women's Labor League, meeting in Manchester at the same time, emphasized the keen necessity of organization and the franchise for working women. Miss Mary Macarthur, spokesman for the trade unionists, said that organization is necessary against the government as well as against private employers. No government department, she pointed out, has been so generous with promises as the Ministry of Munitions and none has ever fallen so far short of them. She said that there are thousands of women making munitions at starvation wages—many at Southampton for seven shillings a week and in the virtual slavery of not being able to get their discharge—at the same time that their influx into this industry is encouraged by the government and praised by the press. Their wages have to be eked out by public subscription and private charity, while absurd reasons are put forward for underpaying them. Miss Macarthur considers the hope of franchise reform the only help for women workers.

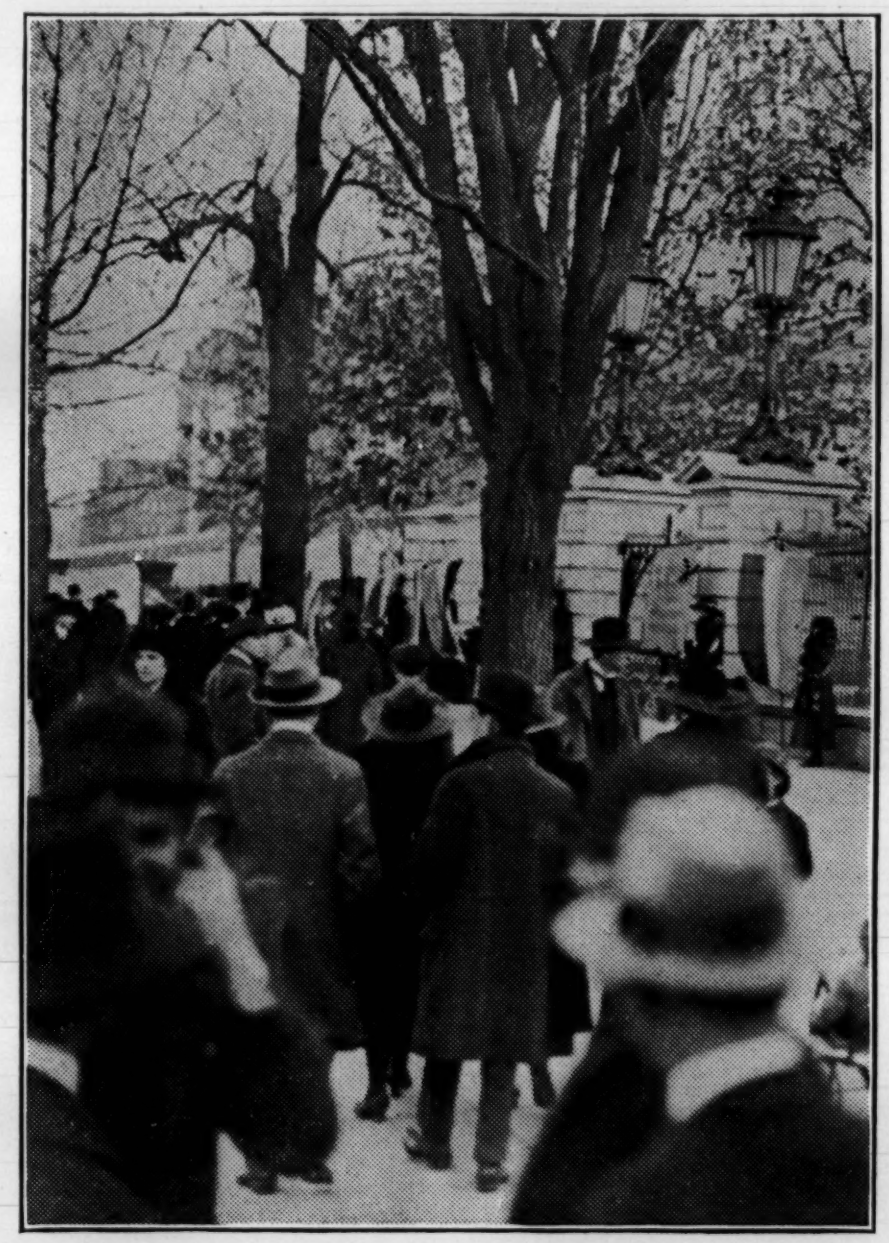
"Before the war," she concluded, "women were only the mothers of men. They have now risen to the dizzy heights of makers of machine guns.

"Votes were denied to the mothers of men. But it is extremely likely that the government will concede them to the makers of machine guns.

"Political power is coming, and women are prepared to make good use of it."

The Seventh Week of the Suffrage Picket

THE great stir of interest that is preceding the annual convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party just on the eve of Inauguration, has drawn many young business women into the ranks of the suffrage organization, and made Sunday picketing advisable, that they also might record their protest. This demonstration has created interest and enthusiasm in Washington. With a long line of suffrage sentinels holding at rest their purple, white and gold banners, this week a great crowd was drawn to the White House gates. They silently watched the President enter the gates,—the man whose opposition to liberty for women these suffrage sentinels have dramatically brought home to thousands of men and women.



Crowds Out to See the Picket Line

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S birthday this month was celebrated on the suffrage picket line in an impressive and beautiful manner. In the face of heavy snow and rain dozens of young women stood in line holding high special banners made for the occasion which proclaimed the unswerving policy of the suffrage leader in holding parties responsible and putting "suffrage first." Thousands of men and women streaming home from work in the early evening paused to read the gallant banners that so absolutely upheld the policy of the young banner-bearers of today.

The big golden flags were lettered as follows:

"We press our demand for the ballot at this time in no narrow, captious or selfish spirit," read the first banner, "but from purest patriotism, for the highest good of every citizen, for the safety of the republic and as a glorious example to the nations of the earth."

"At this time our greatest need is not men or money, valiant generals or brilliant victories, but a consistent national policy based upon the principle that all governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed."

The third Susan B. Anthony banner bore this inscription: "The right of self-government for one-half of its people is of far more vital consequence to the nation than any or all other questions."

So impressed by the line was a Baltimore clergyman that he took a picture of the bannered pickets to show to the young women of his Sunday School, promising a delegation from his church for the picket-line in the near future. A woman who also caught the truly religious spirit of the pageant-like procession stepped up to the leader of the procession, and said, "I wonder if you realize the mediaeval spectacle you young women present; you have made us realize that this cause is a crusade."

Lawyers, doctors and nurses have stood on the suffrage picket line on their respective days this week, and at the "picket teas" held at Headquarters after the picketing is over each day, different speakers have described the new spirit that is animating the suffrage movement largely because women are willing to visualize the movement to the man and woman on the street through such appeals as the suffrage picket at the White House. Among the speakers have been Miss Anna McCue of Philadelphia, Miss Vivian Pierce of San Francisco and Miss Beulah Amidon of North Dakota.

THAT the White House picket has become part of the vocabulary of the nation is every day testified to. Humorists of all calibres are bursting into verse over suffrage and drawing attention to the daily appeal to the President in quarters which have never before harbored the suffrage idea. At the New York dinner of the Gridiron Club, probably the best known press club in the world,—a dinner at which the President of the United States was a guest—one of the songs called "Camping Tonight," ran as follows:

"We're camping tonight on the White House grounds,
Give us a rousing cheer;
Our golden flag we hold aloft,
Of cops we have no fear.
Many of the pickets are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the chilblains and frost-bites too;
It is no life of ease.

Camping tonight, camping tonight,
Camping on the White House grounds.

IT is, after all, the serene good nature of the White House picket that has made friends. Through sleet and snow and rain, in the face of criticism and rudeness and misunderstanding, the young women have held their ground, to win general acceptance, if not approbation, from the very quarters where once disapproval came. The very White House police on guard at the now-closed gates, presents a smiling exterior. The young picketers are now treated as comrades patrolling the same beat. "I was kind of worried," admitted one burly uniformed guard this week, to the picketers, five minutes late, "We thought you weren't coming, and we'd have to hold down this place alone!"

Since the White House police has come to accept the picket line in the light of fellow soldiers on the same march, may not the Chief Executive also finally accept them as fellow-crusaders on the march to liberty?

Reflections of a Picket

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

PICKETING has worked both ways. It has led to thought not alone in the picketed but in the picketing.

The active suffragist's life offers ordinarily neither leisure nor silence enough for thought. It is one bit of work after another with the reason for them all obscured in their multiplicity, and the urge behind them more habit than sense of pressing need. But day by day as the pickets have come in from the White House vigil, their comments have shown that they at least have had time to think, that they were renewing their suffrage youth, and experiencing again the enthusiasm and eager impatience that go with fresh conviction.

An hour's silent guard in a January storm, while the crowds with a jeer or a lift of a hat passed endlessly by—always by about their own affairs—brought to you as nothing else could a realization of the years that suffragists have spent waiting. Nor is there anything like giving up your day and all you wished to do with it and then standing idle for hours in front of the White House to give you a lively conviction of the waste that has been involved in this waiting. You see as never before that to get suffrage next week or next year or next generation will not do "as well" as to get it today—that in persistent patience there is persistent postponement and not only suffering but disastrous loss.

IF political events had been chosen deliberately to emphasize these facts or to point the moral of the pickets, they could not have equalled those that have actually taken place in the White House these last weeks.

The first question, the first protest that the pickets called forth was, "But why the White House?"—and at once came the answer. Every day, twice a day, hurrying back and forth through the gates and past the banners went the President up to the Capitol—went to put through "administration measures." Each journey made it more obvious that if he chose he could lead suffrage up the hill to victory, and that if he did not there could be no victory there without him. "Why picket the White House?"—and like a charade the White House acted out the answer.

Women seeking their place in the government have discovered the government. They have made their way through political speeches into political fact. They have broken through the constituency shield and found the party caucusing behind it. They have penetrated to the other side of committees and surprised the party leaders—those of the party in power—holding exclusive session. And in the session of the leaders they found a messenger from the leader of the leaders.

No one seems able to believe that women have made these discoveries. When they act upon them they are still referred, with gestures full of dignity, back to the platform by the leader who wrote it, back to the parties by the leaders who lead them, back to the people by the parties who control them—while gentlemen whose word is acknowledged law in their state legislatures, when asked to say a word for suffrage to them, protest in tones one part horror and one part innocence that they "prefer to receive suggestions" rather than offer them to those sovereign bodies.

But more than one picket, as she held her banner up eagerly while the President went through the gates on his way to the Capitol, has felt that she was doing double sentry duty—for suffrage and for the re-establishment of unity between the theory and fact of government in this country.

THEN came the events of the last two weeks. While war and peace were being decided in the White House, the pickets stood silent outside the gates of government. While the state made ready to demand of women war sacrifice and war service, they were urged to go away, to stop suggesting there was anything the government might offer in return. But the pickets continued to wait at the gates and to hold their banners high. Day by day as they waited they saw the government seeking the loyalty of this group and of that, and whichever way it turned it held a reward for service in its hand, offering a concession here, citizenship there, the payment of a just debt to another. Only from women did it ask, but give nothing, accepting daily proffers of service with no thought of the reward by which the possibilities of service would be multiplied, and dignity and self respect take the place of woman's humility and man's self-interest. And the pickets continued to stand at the gates and think and keep their banners flying.

And again they felt that they were doing double duty—for suffrage and for fair dealing between man and woman.

When the pickets leave the executive gates the White House will not forget politically that they have been there. But it is possible that the thing for which they will be longest remembered is this last protest against the tradition that women can be counted upon to give all and demand nothing.

On the Picket Line

By Beulah Amidon

The avenue is misty gray,
And here beside the guarded gate
We hold our golden blowing flags
And wait.

The people pass in friendly wise;
They smile their greeting where we stand
And turn aside to recognize
The just demand.

Often the gates are swung aside:
The man whose power could free us now
Looks from his car to read our plea—
And bow.

Sometimes the little children laugh;
The careless folk toss careless words,
And scoff and turn away, and yet
The people pass the whole long day
Those golden flags against the gray
And can't forget.

Susan B. Anthony, Militant

By Vivian Pierce

IN the light of many of the protests of present-day suffragists and anti-suffragists against what is commonly called "militancy," it is interesting to look back upon the long life of protest against injustice lived by Susan B. Anthony before this opprobrious term was invented. Susan B. Anthony did not realize her "militancy." To her, to think meant also to act, to translate the conclusions she had arrived at into deeds. Throughout her whole life she lived consistently up to the maxim she urged upon the women of her time: "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." In the face of newspaper criticism upon the action of those they differentiated as "mild militants" and "physical militants"—whatever those somewhat cryptic terms may mean—the forthright actions of Susan Anthony seem revolutionary indeed.

MISS ANTHONY began her battle for equal rights for women at a time when women were not only bound by law, but doubly bound by prejudice and custom. After marriage a woman's legal existence ceased. She was unable to own property, to control her earnings, to make a will, to act as the guardian of her own children. Her classification with idiots and children under the law seemed to have created an enervating subservience in the whole attitude which the woman of 1848 brought to bear upon life. It was at this time that Susan Anthony, the young school teacher, a girl of twenty-eight, delegated to cook the huge Sunday dinners at which her father was used to entertain the forward-looking men of his time, was in the habit of lingering around the door, keeping an eye on jellies and roasts and pies, to listen to Garrison, Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips and Channing. In theory they all believed in what were then called "the rights of women." But it was this girl, toiling loyally in the huge hot kitchen to cook their dinners, who determined to translate the great sentiments of those abolitionists into action. Probably the seeds of the "militancy" of Susan Anthony dated from those days.

Drawn first into the temperance movement, Susan Anthony very speedily reached the conclusion that reform movements backed by women were impossible of accomplishment for a class politically enslaved, under a party government able to reward or punish.

With political liberty as a goal, even as a girl she realized, however, that women must first learn to stand upright, to speak aloud, and assert their then theoretical equality. She realized, in short, that the very psychology of woman must be changed before she could fight her own battle.

But she hastened to put herself in the first ranks of American militants when, a rigorously brought-up Quaker girl, she rose at a State Teachers' Convention in 1853 and asked to speak to a motion. It was the first time in the history of such conventions, more than two-thirds composed of women, that a woman had had the temerity to lift her voice. Led by the Chair, a formidable person "with buff vest, blue coat and brass buttons," the question raged for half an hour as to whether a "female" should be allowed to speak in the Convention. The memorable if brief speech of the Quaker girl established a precedent in teachers' conventions and pointed the way to the time, which Miss Anthony as a pioneer helped to bring about, when a woman on a public platform ceased to be a "sight" to ride miles to see.

Miss Anthony concerning these early meetings speaks of the "women who drew away their skirts" that they might not touch such a bold creature, and comments: "My heart was filled with grief and indignation to see a minority, simply because they were men, presuming that in them was vested all wisdom and knowledge; that they needed no aid, no council from the majority. But what was most humiliating of all was to look into the faces of those women and see that by far the larger portion were perfectly satisfied with the position assigned them."

It became the self-assigned task of this Quaker girl to arouse the satisfied women of this country. The small beginning of her task was the winning of free speech for women. The old diatribes in the papers of the time demonstrate the contumely and ridicule to which Miss Anthony and the women who joined her were submitted.

FROM the time Miss Anthony as a girl abandoned teaching to devote her life to the woman's battle for justice, her life became a series of crusades, all leading toward the ultimate goal, the political recognition of women. She entered the dress reform movement at the cost of personal pain and misunderstanding, because at a time when the costume of the period was especially hampering and injurious, this minor matter seemed but one more detail of the whole battle. Her crusade in New York State for the rights of married women, which finally came to a tardy victory, marked the first tangible accomplishment of the woman's rights movement in this country. After the enforced period of inactivity brought about by the Civil War, the great dream of Miss Anthony's life was realized in a paper in which she hoped to epitomize the woman's battle in this country and waken the great rank and file to a realization of their position.

This paper was called *The Revolution,* surely the most militant title any woman's paper has had before or since Miss Anthony's time. "Principle, not policy, justice not favors," was the watchword with which *The Revolution* was put out as the organ of "the National Party of New America." The struggle to maintain this revolutionary child and to pay its final debt cost Miss Anthony bitter years of labor which no American woman inveighing against the radical suffrage movement of today should fail to remember. In the face of adverse criticism Miss Anthony kept the defiant flag of her little paper flying for four years, before she returned to the suffrage movement to take up her work as a militant leader.

IN 1872 Miss Anthony claimed the right to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the United States Constitution which provide that no state shall abridge the privileges of citizens. Many leaders had held that women were free to vote under these sections. Susan B. Anthony and other leaders who shared her beliefs in defiance of the law as interpreted put their convictions into practice. She voted in Rochester, November 5, 1872 and was arrested two weeks later by a marshall of the United States, with the fourteen women who had voted with her. Even the newspapers of her own time realized that she had thus defied tradition, not for the sake of sensation, but as part of a life-long and consistent campaign for women's freedom.

During the subsequent trial of Susan B. Anthony in which she defended herself for taking her right to vote as a citizen of the United States she found herself attacked as a "corruptionist" for trying to "corrupt that justice under law which flows from trial by jury." Though the prosecution simply brought forward the fact that Miss Anthony had voted, Associate Justice Ward Hunt instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

Refusing to sit down or to be silenced by that Court Miss Anthony protested against the judgment of the Court and refused to pay the fine, declaring, "I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old Revolutionary doctrine, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God'."

IT was but four years later at the great Centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, in which women were barred from all participation, that Susan B. Anthony with her fellow-workers prepared a Woman's Declaration of Rights, with which they invaded Centennial Hall where they had been forbidden the right of public protest, and led by Miss Anthony, marched upon the great stage into the presence of foreign rulers, the vice president and government officials, to register the protest of the women of the nation.

It was the spirit of rebellion in Susan B. Anthony that kept alive the first demand for political freedom of women through many years. It is this burning sense of injustice which she passed on to the suffragists of today that is at once their hope and their greatest asset. When this spirit of rebellion dies out, the woman's movement in this country will be dead indeed.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, 1915, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, 1915, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported without recommendation by Sub-committee No. 1 to Judiciary Committee, February 15, 1916.
Reported back by Judiciary Committee to Sub-committee with orders to hold till December 14, 1916.
Judiciary Committee voted March 14, 1916 to reconsider on March 28 motion to postpone consideration till December 14.
Judiciary Committee voted on March 28 to postpone indefinitely (that is, until after election) all constitutional amendments.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, 1916, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by a favorable vote.
In the House, December 14, 1916, the Raker Amendment, known as House Joint Resolution No. 1, without recommendation.

Present Status

On the Senate calendar awaiting action.
On the House calendar awaiting action.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

VOL. V, No. 58

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The End of Four Years

FOUR years ago when Mr. Wilson arrived in Washington for the Inauguration he asked, looking around on the deserted streets by the station, "Where are the people?"

"On the Avenue watching the suffragists," came the answer.

From that day the demand of American women for enfranchisement has confronted him wherever he turned. Month by month the President has been made more and more aware of the significance of the movement. Gradually his views have undergone an evolution, which makes his position today very different from that of four years ago.

Shortly after his inauguration the President stated that suffrage was a question to which he had given no thought and on which he had no opinion. (*Reply to deputation, March,* 1913.)

By the winter of 1914, after repeated deputations had waited upon him and after the mobilization of the women voters had been begun he had reached the point where he congratulated the suffrage leader in Nevada on the winning of that state. (*December* 10, 1914.)

By the autumn of 1915, immediately after the calling of the first Woman Voters' Convention in support of the national amendment, he came to the point of voting for suffrage in New Jersey, though still maintaining that suffrage "should be settled by the states and not by the national government." (*October,* 1915.)

By December of the same year, when the representatives sent by the Woman Voters' Convention in San Francisco reached Washington with their message asking for full political liberty for women, the President had evolved to the point where he had "an open mind" on the federal amendment. (*Reply to deputation December* 6, 1915.)

By the following June the President considered the agitation sufficiently serious to cause the principle of suffrage to be recognized in the party platform, though the federal amendment was still not endorsed. (*June* 16, 1915.)

The next month the President finally announced his abandonment of states' rights as an argument against the federal amendment. (*Reply to deputation July* 24, 1916.)

In September, after the Woman's Party had begun its active campaign in the suffrage states, the President was spurred to the point of taking a trip to New Jersey to assure a suffrage convention that he would fight with them. (*September* 18, 1915.)

And now at last the President is letting it be understood in private interviews that he stands not only for suffrage, but also for the federal amendment, and in his reply to the last deputation he indicated the same position. "I shall continue to do my best," he said, "to concert it (party action) in the interest of a cause in which I personally believe," referring apparently to the federal amendment as his party had already through its platform declared its support of suffrage by state action. (*Reply to deputation January* 16, 1917.)

There remains for him simply to translate into action his private belief in the national amendment; and the evolution will be complete.

The Legislative Department

Legislative Chairman, Miss Anne Martin

Lobby Committee

Chairman, Miss Maud Younger

Mrs. William Kent
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. George Odell
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. Alvin Barber

Legislative Committee

Arkansas
Mrs. John P. Almand

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle

Colorado
Mrs. Robert Kerr

Connecticut
Mrs. P. M. Leakin

Delaware
Mrs. P. V. E. Ivory

Idaho
Mrs. Minnie P. Dunton

Illinois
Mrs. Jean Ellis Driver

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse

Maryland
Mrs. Townsend Scott

Massachusetts
Miss Katherine Morey

Michigan
Mrs. George Grimes

Minnesota
Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin

Missouri
Mrs. Bradley B. Huff

New Jersey
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North Dakota
Miss Aldyth Ward

Ohio
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South Dakota
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Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee

Virginia
Miss J. S. Jennings

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James

Office Secretary, Miss Lilian Crans

BISMARCK, N. D.—To Anne Martin, Washington, D. C.—Resolution urging passage Anthony Amendment passed Senate and House unanimously.—*Aldyth Ward.*

It is the receipt of telegrams like this coming not every day, but almost every other, that is putting so much vigor and power into the legislative work of the National Woman's Party and the Congressional Union in Washington. Such evidence of the power of voting women behind them increases enormously the ability of the workers at the Capital to put through their plans successfully. Nothing could be more effective in making Congress "see the light" than the memorials being sent in by the legislatures of the voting states, demanding—not a vote or a debate—but the passage of the amendment. Several of these memorials have definitely instructed the Congressmen of the state in question to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment and to do everything in their power to put it through Congress.

Coming in to Congress as they do, one at a time, these memorials have a cumulative effect that is very much greater than if they were presented all at once. So far they have come from the legislatures of Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and North Dakota. In Nevada the Senate has voted unanimously in favor of a similar memorial. In Wyoming Miss Margery Ross, national organizer, and Dr. Frances M. Lane, state chairman, vigorously aided by Mrs. Robert Morton, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, are very actively urging the adoption in the legislature of a resolution calling for the passage of the amendment by Congress.

In Colorado the Anthony memorial is in both houses of the legislature. A very determined campaign to get this memorial passed is being carried on by Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr, state legislative chairman, Mrs. Annesley Boyd, chairman of the lobby committee, Dr. Margaret Long and Dr. Caroline Spencer, ably assisted by other women of the state.

Each member of the legislature has been supplied with Congressional Union literature, with the minority report of the Judiciary Committee of Congress, and with copies of THE SUFFRAGIST. The chairmen of the House and Senate committees in charge of the memorial have been besieged by letter, telegram, and telephone from all over the state till the memorial has been brought out into the light as an important measure and promises to go through speedily in spite of a good deal of Democratic opposition.

Dr. Spencer, secretary of the Colorado branch, in recently reporting the progress of the work done in that state toward the memorial wrote an inspiring message to the workers at headquarters:

"We are doing our best to light the fire of self-sacrifice in the hearts of our women and to bring them into touch with you at Washington, so that they will put the freedom of women first and unite in a mighty effort to help in the accomplishment of this necessary first step."

In Oregon, one of the first states to back up the drive on Congress this short session by a state resolution of support for the amendment, the women have followed up that move by an endless chain of lobbying letters to administration leaders and Oregon Congressmen.

THE work of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress is being pushed forward in the non-voting states with equal spirit. In South Dakota a letter lobby has been thoroughly put through by Mrs. H. F. Fellowes, state secretary, and Mrs. A. R. Fellowes, state chairman, in spite of continuous blizzards that have held up mails and traffic. Mrs. A. R. Fellowes has worked for some time at Pierre during the session of legislature, and has been able to influence prominent men and women for the federal amendment.

The Michigan branch of the Congressional Union has been working through all possible channels to influence the national democratic leaders. Letters have been sent them by the federated clubs, many societies, prominent business men, and by the members of the branch. Mrs. George Hendrie, member of the Advisory Council, has interviewed the influential men of Grand Rapids and Muskegon, and all prominent people visiting the state who are in sympathy with the work are being interviewed for the sake of publicity. Mr. Frederick Howe and Miss Edith Wynne Mathison are two supporters to whose views the papers have given generous space.

Notable results are being obtained in Massachusetts under the leadership of the chairman, Miss Katherine Morey. Efforts here are being specially directed to the passage of resolutions at meetings, but letters and telegrams from all parts of the state are also being sent to President Wilson and national Democratic leaders. From the branch at Framingham alone, where Mrs. Bement is chairman of the lobby committee, nine hundred and forty-four letters and many telegrams have been sent—a remarkable and inspiring record. At a meeting in Framingham before which Mrs. W. D. Ascough of Connecticut spoke, so much interest was recently roused that men in the audience rose and insisted that the resolutions which had been passed should be made more vigorous, embodying opposition to a forced vote under adverse conditions, with insistence on the speedy passage of the amendment.

A letter lobby in Delaware has been made by individual letters from every member of the Congressional Union in that state to Chairman Henry and the Delaware Congressman. Mrs. P. V. E. Ivory has been recently appointed legislative chairman by Mrs. Hilles, the state chairman. In Maryland this kind of work has been supplemented by two big meetings this month in which the political policy of the Union was put before enthusiastic audiences with splendid results. Miss Maude Younger spoke at the Sunday mass meeting of the Open Forum in Baltimore to over a thousand of the liberal-minded men and women of that city and Mrs. Gilson Gardner of Washington addressed the Just Government League of Maryland.

Mrs. William Kent
Chairman Committee of 200

Miss Maud Younger
Chairman Lobby Committee

Miss Anne Martin
Chairman Legislative Committee

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Chairman Press Department

Growth of the Congressional Union

Miss Doris Stevens
Organization Chairman

REMINISCENCES both grave and gay have been called up this week by the re-union in Washington of those devoted women who helped to build up the Congressional Union and who have been loyal to its aim through the three years of its existence. There is no more concrete indication of the growing power of the organization which has battled constantly for one reform only—the national enfranchisement of women—than the review of these humble beginnings through the women who have built up the departments that are now working together for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

THE growth of the legislative departments, for example, under the chairmanship of Miss Anne Martin, has necessitated subdivision. Miss Maude Younger of California, is in charge of the lobby work in Congress, with Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. George Odell, Mrs. Alvin V. Barber, Mrs. Robert Baker, and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell as assistants. The legislative department maintains an office in the Washington Headquarters, with an elaborate card index system which enables the Union to keep its hand on the pulse of Congress. Yet the pioneer members of the Union remember that but little over two years ago the legislative department of the Congressional Union occupied a corner of the old and cramped headquarters at 1420 F Street with its duties parcelled out to the members at large.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed
Research Chairman

Miss Alice Carpenter
Chairman Finance Committee

THE growth has been as remarkable in other departments. With a dozen organizers in the field, and the organization department under the chairmanship of Miss Doris Stevens, the Union has been organized from coast to coast.

Through solid and minute organization in all of the suffrage states, the federal suffrage amendment has been put on the political map of the country. The work is now reaching into the far south. All of the eastern state branches are now self-supporting, and the conservative south is showing a growing ambition along this line. There are only ten states in the Union which are not at present lined up for the federal suffrage amendment under state branches of the Union.

Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
Literature Chairman

Miss Virginia Arnold
Executive Secretary National Headquarters

Miss Gertrude Crocker
Assistant Treasurer

Miss Mildred Gilbert
Membership Chairman

Miss Hazel MacKaye
Pageant Chairman

THE finance department, with Miss Alice Carpenter as chairman, is a new departure of the Congressional Union. During the past years all members took a hand in raising the funds to maintain the Union. This work is now being systematized in one department.

IN no department have the strides ahead that the Congressional Union—with the allied Woman's Party—have made been so concretely shown as in the treasurer's department. This department, with Miss Joy Webster as treasurer, has a separate office and two assistants, Miss Gertrude Crocker and Miss Maud Jamison. During the past four years $243,000 have passed through the Treasurer's office at Washington in addition to the amounts raised and expended by the branch treasuries. In the last year over $113,000 was contributed to the federal amendment work, more than was volunteered in the three preceding years put together.

AS executive secretary of the Congressional Union, Miss Virginia Arnold was forced this year by the growth of the work to subdivide her department, giving the membership department to Miss Mildred Gilbert. In charge of all the minutiae of supply buying for Headquarters and the country, as well as of the general correspondence of the Union the supplying of speakers for in and outdoor meetings in many states, and the general routine work at Headquarters, Miss Arnold is able to gauge the growth of the Union very closely. "I remember the days when there was but one telephone in the Headquarters," said Miss Arnold. "Now there are five lines and thirty branches. Down to townships and precincts every membership in the country has been listed in our national headquarters. Miss Gilbert is kept constantly busy cataloging, changing addresses and keeping our whole membership in touch with the central office. It is a staggering task. The membership of the Congressional Union has just doubled in the past year."

FROM haphazard press work done by first one willing assistant and then another there has been developed under Mrs. Robert Baker a press department with two offices and two assistants which sends out daily bulletins to every part of the country.

During the past year a publicity committee composed of writing members, for the most part editors, and sustaining members who help maintain the department has been developed.

THE research department, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, has in the past year covered a wide field of investigation, and put in concrete form many of the most effective pieces of statistical Congressional Union literature.

Miss Vivian Pierce, Editor

Miss Pauline Clarke, Editor

Miss Elizabeth Smith, Circulation Manager

Miss Frances Pepper, Assistant Circulation Manager

Mrs. Nina Allender Cartoonist

Miss Bliss Finley Office Manager

Miss Ada Flatman Business Manager

The Suffragist Staff

AS an offshoot of Mrs. Weed's department, there has grown up a literature department in charge of Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall. This department has a separate office in the National Headquarters, which supplies literature to branches and associations in every part of the country. Miss Fendall is now making an exhaustive analysis of the last election in the suffrage states. The bi-annual report of the Congressional Union and Woman's Party is also now being prepared by Miss Fendall and her assistants.

THE task of Mrs. William Kent, as chairman of the Maintenance of Headquarters Committee, has grown to huge proportions in the last year. Maintaining the one basement room on F Street a few years ago needed the assistance of a very small committee indeed. Mrs. Kent, who is now responsible for the four-story Headquarters on Lafayette Square, is working with a committee of two hundred active members of the Union who raise the considerable rental of the building which houses all the national departments. The other heavy expenses of upkeep and current expenses have been nearly met by the rental of parts of the building for bedrooms, and also for social and educational meetings. These activities have been skillfully managed by Mrs. Ella Morton Dean as house manager.

MISS HAZEL MACKAYE, director of the many noteworthy pageants of the Congressional Union, has contributed suggestions and ideas throughout the past four years. Miss MacKaye contributed to the Inaugural Convention of the Congressional Union this year the beautiful words to the Marseillaise, especially written to be sung at this time by Miss Milholland.

ANOTHER department that now maintains separate offices with many assistants is that of THE SUFFRAGIST itself. Each year since its foundation THE SUFFRAGIST has nearly doubled its previous year's record. It now boasts a circulation in every part of the country; it is widely read by official Washington and by Congress; and, its staff believe, will eventually pay for itself. Miss Pauline Clarke and Miss Vivian Pierce are now editing THE SUFFRAGIST. Miss Bliss Finley is office manager, with Miss Elizabeth Smith, circulation manager, assisted by Miss Frances Pepper. Miss S. Ada Flatman as business and advertising manager has helped put THE SUFFRAGIST on a paying basis, the advertising pages of the paper running some weeks to over $400.

Miss Smith, who is one of THE SUFFRAGIST pioneers, remembers the days—hardly more than two years ago—when she was the business, circulation and advertising department rolled into one, and was in the habit every week of not only, with volunteer help alone, addressing by hand the whole subscription list, but also preparing the paste, and folding and sealing each paper.

It is just such devotion on the part of the first workers in all of the departments of the Congressional Union that has made for the splendid spirit of cooperation which has sent the federal amendment movement in every part of the country into the front ranks as an issue.

The National Conventions

A SUFFRAGE event of significance takes place in the Capital this week with the opening of the union convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party just preceding Inauguration. At a time of national instability, it promises well for the future of the fight for women's political liberty in this country that these two organizations are now coming together to deliberate on the most vigorous means of carrying on the battle for the enfranchisement of women in spite of the distracted state of the public mind. The dual convention is one proof more, if proof were needed, that women are becoming more keenly conscious of their need of political liberty.

Dignity and beauty will characterize the final event of the convention, the culmination of the picketing of the White House, when earnest women from all parts of the country will assemble around the executive grounds in a sentinel line that will encircle the block and visualize to the President and to men and women from many states the nation-wide demand for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

The delegation will assemble on Vermont Avenue and Madison Place at two in the afternoon. An hour later the line of sentinels, holding high their purple, white and gold banners, will advance in single file upon the White House. The pageant-like procession will be headed by two bands playing the stirring hymns and choruses that have been associated with the processions and pageants of the Congressional Union. The musical numbers played will include "Forward be our Watchword," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Onward Christian Soldiers," The Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhauser," the Triumphal March from "Aida," the Coronation March from "Le Prophete," the "Russian Hymn" and the "Marseillaise."

Immediately behind the bands Miss Vida Milholland will march, carrying a banner lettered "How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?" These words were the last uttered from a public platform by Inez Milholland Boissevain, and were spoken just before she collapsed at her last meeting in Los Angeles.

Miss Marion McGaw of Kansas and Mrs. Benton Mackaye of Washington, D. C., will follow Miss Milholland holding aloft the celebrated "demand banner" that has been carried in every Congressional Union demonstration since 1914.

The official leaders of the delegation consisting of a group of six women will be next in line. This group will represent both voting and non-voting women, and will include widely known suffragists of the East and West. Among them will be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, long identified with the woman's movement as a whole and with both state and national suffrage work for many years. Mrs. Belmont is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union and state chairman of the Union in New York. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, another leader of the delegation, is the chairman of the Congressional Union in New Jersey. Her husband, J. A. H. Hopkins, was Chairman of the New Jersey Progressive Campaign Committee and associated with the National Campaign Committee of President Wilson in the last campaign. Others who will lead the delegation will be Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, chairman of the Union in that state, and daughter of the late Senator Bayard, American Ambassador to Great Britain under President Cleveland; Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, national chairman of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood, chairman of the Southern California branch of the Congressional Union; and Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible of North Dakota, a member of the State Executive Board of the Congressional Union.

In the great rank and file of voting and non-voting women that will follow, every state in the Union will be represented as well as deputations of business women, labor women, socialist women, and many professions and trades and orders. This main line of the delegation will completely encircle the White House in a bannered cordon of women, with a band at either gate, to await the message of the President as to how much longer the women of the nation must in fact wait for liberty. The delegates of the two conventions who have come to Washington to represent the thousands of western and eastern women and who are renewing their demand on the day on which the President renews his oath of office, are looking forward with hope to President Wilson's first message to women as he stands re-committed to the principles of democracy that have made this nation.

This demonstration of the strength of the federal suffrage movement is but a brilliant continuation of the picket at the White House which was started January 10, 1917, immediately after the opening of Congress when the President told a body of national suffragists that they must "concert public opinion" before the federal amendment could be passed.

The convention delegation encircling the White House will sound the last warning to the Democratic Administration before the opening of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

National Headquarters, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Credentials Committee on Duty Thursday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Friday 9 A. M. to 12 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 9 P. M.

Reception at National Headquarters by District of Columbia Branch for Delegates and Members. Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. George Odell.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 10 A. M.—National Headquarters

Convention of Congressional Union called to order by Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman.

Discussion of proposed changes in Constitution and proposed amalgamation of Congressional Union and Woman's Party.

2:30 P. M.—National Headquarters

Convention of National Woman's Party called to order by Miss Anne Martin, Chairman.

Discussion of proposed amalgamation of Congressional Union and National Woman's Party.

4:30 P. M.—National Headquarters

Session of Congressional Union to act on proposed amalgamation of the Congressional Union and Woman's Party.

8 P. M.—National Headquarters

Joint session of Congressional Union and Woman's Party. Appointment of Committees on Nominations, Elections, Resolutions. Discussion—Plans for the Future.

1. At Washington, Mrs. William Kent
2. In the Suffrage and Non-Suffrage States, Mrs. Bertram Sippy
3. As Influenced by the International Situation, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 10 A. M.—National Headquarters.

Reports of Committees and Departments.

Election of Officers.

2:30 P. M.—National Headquarters

Reports of District Chairmen

Reports of National Organizers

Reports of State Chairmen

Report of Committee on Resolutions

7:30 P. M.—Dinner at National Headquarters

Mrs. William Kent, Chairman Committee on Arrangements

Toastmistress, Mrs. Marie Jenny Howe

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 3 P. M.

Delegation to the White House in support of the demand for the enfranchisement of women, led by Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. Vernon Rood, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, Miss Eleanor Barker, and Mrs. Cyrus Mead.

8 P. M.—Mass Meeting, National Theater.

Speakers, Miss Anne Martin, Chairman
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
Miss Maud Younger
Miss Fola La Follette
Rev. Allen McCurdy

Miss Vida Milholland solo, "The Woman's Marseillaise"

Reading of Resolutions

Comments of the Press

WHY NOT TRY THE SCHEME ON THE BOSS?
A RAISE FOR JONES
OR THE LANDLORD?
NEW WALLPAPER
IT MIGHT HELP AT THE DRUG-STORE TELEPHONE AND IT MIGHT NOT
I WANT TO CALL UP THE DOCTOR
PICKETING ON THE STREET CAR, WHY NOT?
SEATS FOR WOMEN

Picketing *Lemen in St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February 4*

With the Suffragists Trying It on the President, Lemen Shows How Others Might Employ It Successfully, Too

New Methods

WASHINGTON takes the White House picketing philosophically—and so does the President. It is propaganda work in aid of a movement, and whatever may be the differences regarding the propriety of the method, it must be admitted that the pickets have attracted a lot of attention. The picketing is done entirely by volunteers, and branch organizations from the different states are taking their turns in supplying their banner-carriers. "Virginia-Day," "Pennsylvania Day," etc., lend a spice of variety to the continuance performance, which is scheduled to go on until March 4. The picketers are suffrage enthusiasts, and as a general rule have carefully weighed the significance of the course they are participating in. They describe it as "a hard, unpleasant job," but any one of them will at any time make a vigorous, intellectual defense of the attitude of the Congressional Union, which has prompted the picketing and other spectacular performances. The answer to criticism is usually: "All right, see what we have already done, and if any one can show us a better way we want to know about it." And with entire good nature many of them will add: "Just give us our amendment to the constitution, and we will quit bothering people who don't like our new methods of carrying on this campaign."

One may disagree with the Congressional Union as much as they please, but there are very few who do not give them credit for being just a little more original than any political organization that has waged war on Congress and the President in behalf of any cause in recent years.—*Mt. Vernon, Ind., Unafraid Republican, Feb.* 9.

The Time to Act

STRONG pressure is being brought to bear on Iowa Senators and Congressmen at Washington for immediate enactment of a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

Members of the Congressional Union are demanding immediate action by Congress. If their efforts are successful, every woman in the country would be given the ballot within a short time.

The Congressional Union is urging Congress to pass the suffrage amendment immediately, as 36 state legislatures are now in session, and it would be possible to ratify the amendment at once by a two-thirds vote of the states.

If the amendment is adopted by Congress at a later date, when the state legislatures are not in session, probably two years would elapse before it could be ratified by the states.

Thus it will be seen that the Congressional Union has a strong argument in urging favorable action from Congress at this time.—*Des Moines News, January* 31.

A Plain Duty

THE *Evening Tribune* would commend to the attention of the Senate commitee wrestling with the proposed amendment for woman suffrage the just indictment that comes from the state of Washington.

Here in Iowa we have been complaining of discrimination in the matter of congressional representation by reason of the exclusion of the Negro voter in states like Alabama. Alabama, which casts 126,400 votes, has ten Congresmen and twelve electoral votes, while Iowa with a vote of 495,562 has but eleven Congressmen and thirteen electoral votes.

Now comes the state of Washington, with a showing of 360,000 votes, approximately three-fourths as many as Iowa, with only five Congressmen and seven electoral votes.

It is not without reason that the western state turns upon us, as we turn upon Alabama and other southern states, and exclaims:

"If it is criminal—as it is—to deprive the Negro citizen of his right to vote, and if a state which does this should be penalized—as it should—what should happen to a state which deprives all women, white and black, of any voice in the government?"

There is no answer, there can be no answer. The very discrimination the south practices against the north by excluding the Negro, states like Iowa practice against the woman suffrage states of the west, and the more we say from now on about the south the bigger boomerang we shall be hurling out to come back and hit us in the neck.

There can be but one conclusion, suffrage must be made national, and the voter in one state must be a voter in all states.—*Des Moines Evening Tribune, January* 30.

WHY NOT PICKET YOUR NEIGHBORS AUTO?
A RIDE DOWNTOWN?
COOK TRIES OUT THE SCHEME
AN EARLIER START ON MY SUNDAY AFTERNOON OUTING
NIGHTLY PICKET SQUAD
WE WANT TO GO TO THE MOVIES
WHAT AGAIN?
THE JANITOR IS PICKETED
MORE HEAT

Women's "Charm" to Blame

ON this page of *The Metropolis* is an editorial from "THE SUFFRAGIST," the official publication of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, that every woman reader of this paper would be benefited by reading. The caption: "How Long Must Women Wait?" is answered within the article in the acknowledgment that women, themselves, are to blame for the injustice they have tolerated through the years. They have been so "mentally enslaved," says the editorial, they have "hesitated" to insist on their freedom.

"Hesitated" seems a weak word for the place, except as it applies to that sort of gentleness that has been ascribed as "charm" by political spell-binders who oppose woman suffrage in public addresses from the standpoint of "woman's place is in the home."

This "charm," as viewed by politicians, translated into its true meaning, is a "hesitancy" to ask for justice carried to a point of never disturbing the complacency of the "man of the house." This is the same "charm" that a woman shows when she plays the gracious hostess to men friends of her husband whom she loathes. It is the same "charm" that makes her smilingly assert that she does not want a new gown, or she does not want to keep a servant, or this or that pleasure, because the saving of the money so represented could be used by the man of the house on his own personal enjoyment.

This "charm" has provided the sacrifice of all the years that men have accepted at woman's hands, but there is a time when such "charm" becomes a hypocrisy that works harm to all womankind, and the attitude of some women toward citizenship is of that kind.

But the editorial taken from THE SUFFRAGIST states the question of the hour very forcibly. *The Metropolis* wishes that it could be reproduced in every paper in the land and be read by every intelligent man and woman.— *The Miami (Florida) Metropolis, February* 24.

State Rights in a New Place

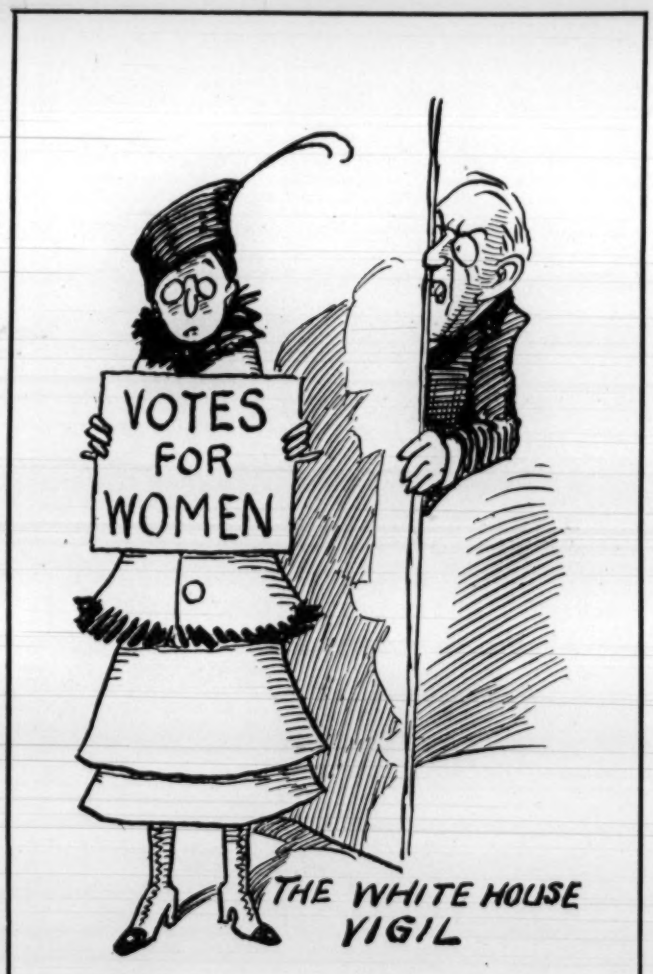
THERE seems to be a fatality attending a bad cause by which the very reason why the cause should not be supported is most insistently advanced by its advocates.

Thus the opponents of national woman suffrage are devoting their energies, not to showing that the woman voter ought not to be recognized, but that national citizenship of any sort is a violation of the right of the sovereign states to self government.

Now if there is any legacy of the old state rights theory on which our government was founded that is worse than another it is this legacy of state citizenship. That a man may be a voter in one state and not in another, is even more absurd than that he may be a married man in one state and a bigamist in another.

That any man, much less Elihu Root, should just at a time when we are all coming to see the folly of forty-eight pure food laws, and forty-eight railroad laws, and forty-eight marriage laws, come out with a defense of forty-eight citizenship and voting laws, is one of the anomalies.

For whatever may be said about the woman voter, nobody can have a minute's doubt about the outcome of the debate over national as distinguished from state citizenship.— *The Des Moines Register, January* 30.



Cory in March Cartoon

Can He?

OF course, President Wilson is very "set" in his ways and is, besides, very busily occupied with a grave international matter. But we doubt that any man can withstand such a demonstration as the "suffs" propose.—*Topeka Daily Capital.*

Courage

THE woman suffrage pickets are in so defiant a mood that they are not afraid even of the pneumonia germ.—*The Washington Star, February* 9.

Washington Patter Song

YES, ladies, my indorsement of the suffrage cause is hearty,
But a President is nothing but a servant of his party.
All bossism and leadership, of course, I must keep clear of it,
Though no one's more astonished than the Democrats to hear of it.
My principles and honor I should undermine and vitiate
If any legislation I should urge or should initiate.
I hope you will excuse me for I'm very, very busy now,
The duties of my office are enough to make one dizzy now;
And I must urge the passage of the Porto Rican bill,
Which Congress thinks it will not pass, but which I think it will.

—*Alice Duer Miller in New York Sunday Tribune, February* 25.

Suffrage Experience

THE demonstration made in Ohio throws a light upon the growing demand of suffragists for enfranchisement by means of a federal constitutional amendment. Through this they may avoid state referendums and may make their appeals for ratification directly to the legislatures. Thus they hope to escape the wasteful and often humiliating experience of "educating" masses of men individually and separately.—*Chicago Herald, February* 16.

Convert Wilson

MR. WILSON is the last barrier to national woman suffrage. The suffrage task of the day is to convert Wilson.—*Boston Journal, February* 15.

The Times Outgrows Indirect Influence

IN announcing the passing of the Ohio presidential suffrage bill the headline of The New York *Times* contains a strange error. It says something about there being now 120 electoral votes "that women may influence."

There are 411 electoral votes that women may influence.

And 120 that they help cast.

—*Alice Duer Miller, in New York Sunday Tribune, February* 25.

Now Men Volunteer

SILENT picketing seems to have created a much deeper and more wide-spread impression on the general public than all previous efforts combined. I am ready to join the women pickets at any time a men's squad is needed."—*L. P. Bartlett, Philadelphia Ledger, February* 13.

Financial Report

Chairman Finance Committee:
Miss Alice Carpenter

Treasurer: **Miss Joy L. Webster**
Assistant Treasurer: **Miss Gertrude L. Crocker**

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $250,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

List of Contributions from February 18 through February 24, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee	
A Philadelphia Friend.	$25.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman...	25.00
C. S.	5.00
Mrs. Hazle B. Ewing..	25.00
Miss Abigail Dyer Thompson	10.00
Per Massachusetts Branch:	
Miss Grace Henshaw..	100.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter..	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Mrs. George F. Stradling	5.00
Per Miss Riegel's Convention Fund:	
Miss Hazel MacKaye..	5.00
Per Miss Doris Stevens:	
A Friend	100.00
Miss Janet Burns.....	1.00
Miss Helen Burns.....	5.00
Mrs. Benjamin Keiley.	5.00
Miss Raphaelle Johnson	1.00
Mrs. George B. Hopkins	50.00
Mrs. Robert Fuller.....	10.00
Dr. Margaret Long.....	43.06
Miss Julie Wells.....	25.00
Mr. George Burnham, Jr.	50.00
Miss Ina M. Taft.....	5.00
Mr. Alec N. Penny.....	1.00
Mrs. James Byrne.....	100.00
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell	1.00
Mr. F. M. Hubbell.....	25.00
Mrs. C. B. Wells.....	1.00
Mrs. Kate Bemis Hayden and Miss Gillete Hayden	20.00
Miss Marion Gunnison...	4.00
Mrs. Harriet Bates Calkins	1.00
Mrs. Lucius Ryce.....	5.00
Mrs. S. L. Eisendrath....	5.00
Mrs. William Tod.....	1.00
Miss Cora I. Hoppes....	.30
Miss Lorania C. Beckwith	10.00
Iowa Branch	25.00
Miss F. M. Crosthwaite..	1.00
Miss Louise Pound.....	1.00
Mrs. W. L. Wellington..	1.00
Mrs. Ella A. Hunt	5.00
Miss L. Appleton.....	1.00
Mrs. C. W. Edwards.....	.25
Mrs. James R. Carret....	5.00
Miss Nettie A. Blasing..	5.00
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	5,000.00
Mrs. Ida Lewis.....	1.00
Mrs. Alice J. Jones.....	1.00
Anonymous	12.00
Collections	10.70
Membership fees.....	14.25
Sale of Tickets.....	23.75
Total	5,786.31
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST....	$211,193.92

National Headquarters Receipts

Total collected by National Headquarters through February 24, 1917.....	$216,980.23

Contributions Made to Colorado Headquarters:

Mrs. C. P. Dodge.....	5.00
A Friend	10.00
Mrs. S. E. Solly.....	5.00
Mrs. P. A. Loomis.....	5.00
A Friend	5.00

Contributions Made to Connecticut Headquarters:

Mrs. C. M. Gallup.....	1.00
Mrs. Frank Day.....	1.00
Mrs. Madeline Chapin...	1.00
Mrs. Eva W. Porter.....	1.00
Mrs. Frederick Gotthold.	1.00
Miss Mary A. Smith.....	2.00
Mrs. W. E. Seeley.....	1.00
Mrs. Isabel LeBoutellier.	5.00
Miss N. M. Cutler.....	1.00
Miss M. A. Cutler.....	1.00
Mrs. Rienzi Robinson....	2.00
Mrs. E. L. G. Hohenthal.	1.00
Mr. Phil M. Leakin.....	11.00
Mrs. L. F. Middlebrook..	1.00
Miss Emily Pierson.....	1.00
Mrs. Eva C. Kohn.....	2.00
Mrs. F. B. Ryce.....	21.00
Miss Irene Nitzky.....	1.00
Mrs. George Day.....	8.00
Mrs. J. H. Allen.....	1.00
Mrs. Ella Kaplan.....	1.00
Dr. Paul P. Swett.....	10.00
Mrs. Beckwith Swett....	1.00
Mrs. Farren Fenton.....	5.00
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn	1.00
Mrs. F. H. Sykes (collected)	40.00
Collection	43.35
Sale of Tickets.....	69.00

Contributions Made to Illinois Headquarters:

Mrs. Bertram Sippy.....	25.50
Mrs. Bion J. Arnold.....	5.00
Mrs. Edward Litzenger..	5.00
Mrs. Payson Wise.....	5.00
Miss Zonia Baber.....	5.00
Mrs. Louise H. Lyman..	4.00
Miss Ella Abeel.....	10.00
Miss Editha Phelps	5.00
Miss Helen F. Knight....	3.00
Miss Mary R. Barton....	5.00
Mrs. John Little.....	1.00
Mrs. Gusta Rothschild...	10.00
Mrs. M. E. Stewart.....	3.00
Mrs. William H. Henkle.	25.00
Mrs. Mary E. Holmes....	10.00
Mrs. C. C. Chickering...	2.00
Mrs. Mildred G. Bowen..	1.00
Mrs. Mary Colburn.....	1.00
Miss Frances Frothingham	3.00
Mrs. W. H. Hoag.....	1.00
Mrs. Jeanne A. Driver...	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Collection	23.44
Sale of Tickets.....	274.00

Contributions Made to Iowa Headquarters:

Miss Florence Harsh....	10.00
Miss Blanche Robbins...	5.00
Total	708.29
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	25,790.06

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the branches through February 24, 1917	26,498.35
Grand Total	$243,478.58

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